



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

New Orleans direct, was fumigated under my supervision on May 4, and a certificate was granted to that effect.

A new brigade, comprising 10 men and 1 inspector, has been added to the sanitary department in this city for the purpose of conducting a house-to-house inspection. It has been in operation since the beginning of this month, and good work is being done in the cleaning and sanitation of all premises, particularly dwelling houses and court-yards.

During the month of April, 1906, 27 bills of health were issued to outgoing vessels destined to United States ports, having an aggregate number of 793 crew and 10 passengers in transit for Savannah, Ga. Four vessels bound for southern ports in the United States were fumigated with sulphur dioxide during the latter part of the month as a precautionary measure against yellow fever and for the saving of time of detention on arrival at the port of destination.

There were no transactions during April for the Canal Zone nor for the Republic of Panama.

No quarantinable diseases were reported during the month within this district.

Reports from Santiago—Inspection of vessels—Summary for month of April, 1906.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson reports, May 2 and 8, as follows:
Week ended April 28, 1906. Bills of health issued to 6 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.
Week ended May 5, 1906. Bills of health issued to 8 vessels bound for the United States.

No quarantinable disease has been reported.

Summary for month of April, 1906.

Bills of health issued	24
Number of crews	865
Number of passengers	504
Vessels disinfected	^a 1
Certificates issued for shipping remains of dead bodies to the United States...	1

ECUADOR.

Report from Guayaquil—Yellow fever on steamship Quito—Smallpox and yellow fever in Guayaquil.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lloyd reports, April 25, as follows:
On April 17 a case of yellow fever was removed from the coasting steamship *Quito*. As this vessel was about to clear for Ancon, Canal Zone, it was fumigated, staterooms, crews' quarters, etc., being included in the fumigation.

From April 12 to 24 there were 5 deaths from smallpox and 17 deaths from yellow fever in Guayaquil.

^a The Cuban steamship *Julia* bound for Porto Rico was disinfected at the agent's request.